

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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AUGUST 4, 1842.

Ordered to be printed.—To accompany bill H. R. 281.

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Mr. BATES submitted the following

**REPORT :**

*The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred House bill (281) for the relief of John E. Wright, report :*

The petitioner claims a pension as an invalid soldier. The only direct evidence that he was wounded in the service, in the line of his duty, is his own statement. The rolls afford no evidence. The testimony of no one of his officers is adduced, nor of the surgeon, nor of any one who saw him wounded. The wounds stated by the petitioner are one of them in the calf of his leg ; how made, is not stated ; and one afterward, from a gun carriage, in his ankle. There are two witnesses who say they saw him afterward, and testify as to the fact of his being lame and disabled.

Nathan Hawley testifies that he was in the service of the United States, and, though he did not actually see the petitioner wounded, yet, " just before he received his said wound, this deponent [Hawley] saw him, and he was sound and active." Deponent testifies that petitioner was at the battle of Chippewa ; that " one or two days after the battle, he saw that his right leg had been dressed and bound up." He bears testimony as to his being still lame and decrepid, and unable to do manual labor, which is corroborated by surgeons' certificates. The deponent alleges he has " no doubt but that his [Wright's] said lameness and inability resulted from, and were the effects of, the said injuries and wounds so as aforesaid received by him, the said John E. Wright, while he was so in the said service, and from no other." The credibility of the witnesses is not certified by the officer before whom the testimony was taken. The testimony itself, as to the origin of the disability, being insufficient, in their opinion, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved,* That the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Thomas Allen, print.

